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Vol. XXXVIII No. 3

SPECIAL COLLEGE NUMBER

ALBANY MEDICAL ANNALS

Journal of the Alumni Association of the
Albany Medical College

MARCH, 1917

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ALBANY MEDICAL ANNALS

Journal of the Alumni Association of the Albany Medical College

ALUMNI COMMITTEE

A. VANDER VEER, M. D. W. G. TUCKER, M. D. ANDREW MACFARLANE, M. D.

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 3 CONTENTS MARCH, 1917

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS

Albany Medical College: Annual Report of the Dean.....By THOMAS ORDWAY, M. D. 101

EDITORIAL

The New York Alumni Association..... 129

PUBLIC HEALTH

Department of Health, Albany, N. Y.: Abstract of Vital Statistics, January, 1917..... 131

HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE NOTES

Albany Hospital..... 136
Report of the Clinical Laboratory for the Month Ending January 31, 1917..... 140

MEDICAL NEWS

Albany Guild for the Care of the Sick..... 141
To Visit Institutions in the West..... 142
Medical Society of the County of Albany..... 142
Medical Society of the County of Schenectady..... 142
Medical Society of the County of Monroe..... 142
Medical Society of the State of New York..... 143
American Medical Association..... 143
The Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America..... 143
Saratoga Springs Medical Society..... 143
National Leprosarium Bill Passes Senate..... 143
Chamber of Commerce Opposes Compulsory Health Insurance..... 143
Wellington Law in Effect..... 144
Albany Medical College..... 144
The British Journal of Ophthalmology..... 144
Personals..... 145
Married..... 145
Died..... 145

CURRENT MEDICAL LITERATURE

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS

Diseases of the Nose and Throat.....By ALGERNON COOLIDGE, A. B., M. D. 145
Cancer of the Stomach.....By FRANK SMITHIES, M. D. 146
International Clinics.....Edited by HENRY W. CATTELL, A. M., M. D. 147
Gynecology.....By WILLIAM P. GRAVES, A. B., M. D. 147

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

The Typhoidin Test in a Group of Nurses and Physicians..... 148
Tissue Reactions to Various Products of the Tubercle Bacillus..... 149
Some Diagnostic Reactions for Malignant Tumors..... 149

NEW YORK STATE MEDICAL LIBRARY

Recent Accessions..... 150
New Current Periodicals..... 150

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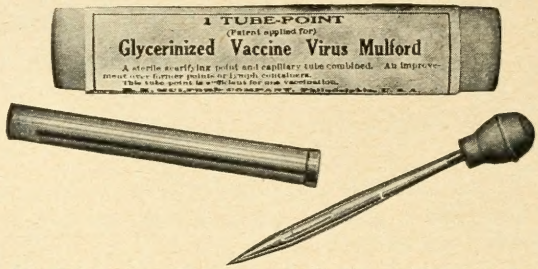

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Medical Department

Albany Medical College

Founded 1838

A complete reorganization was effected in 1915. Largely increased hospital facilities were provided with teaching services both in medicine and surgery, students having immediate responsibility under supervision. The laboratory staff has been increased and the courses rearranged to conform to improved methods. With these changes, it is believed that the Albany Medical College is prepared to furnish instruction which will meet the highest demands of modern medical education.

Admission Requirements: Each candidate for admission must present his Medical Student's certificate from the Examination Division of the Board of Regents of the State of New York. In addition to the Regents' certificate the student is also required to show evidence of the satisfactory completion, in a recognized college or scientific school, of at least one year's course of study including French or German, biology, physics and chemistry, or an equivalent. Union College, the academic department of Union University, Schenectady, N. Y., has arranged for such a course.

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The academic year begins Sept. 25, 1916. All inquiries and other communications should be addressed to Thomas Ordway, M. D., Dean, Albany Medical College, Albany, N. Y.

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THE MAKING OF AMPOULES.—An illuminating article on the manufacture of glaseptic ampoules of sterilized solutions, as conducted in the laboratories of Parke, Davis & Co., appears in a recent issue of *Therapeutic Notes*. It is noteworthy because of the emphasis placed upon the careful methods which are essential in the production of both solution and container.

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"The medicaments used in preparing solutions are treated with the most suitable solvents—e. g., oils, distilled water, or physiologic salt solution—and the solutions are invariably adjusted to a fixed standard of strength; that is, each contains a specific amount of medicament to a given volume, thus insuring accuracy of dose. The solutions are subjected to the process of sterilization, either by heat applied in an autoclave, at intervals, for four or five days, or by passage through a Berkefeld or Pasteur porcelain filter. They are then passed into sterilized bottles, and samples are submitted to the biological department for a series of sterility tests that extend over a period of five days.

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Publisher's Department

How much good has been accomplished since the adoption of "first aid" measures, the doctor realizes and often has occasion to admit.

Then, since surgical "first aid" is useful—both to patient and surgeon—why not anodyne "first aid?" Bearing in mind that the doctor is not called in—as a rule—until the patient has become alarmed at his or her condition, after simple or home treatment has failed to relieve, or is at the end of the ability to bear pain or discomfort, it is not better to depend upon Anodyne "first aid" instead of the dose of opiate, narcotic or "coal tar" taken by the patient on his or her own responsibility?

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VOL. XXXVIII MARCH, 1917 No. 3

ALBANY MEDICAL ANNALS

Original Communications

ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

DIGEST OF THE REPORT OF THE DEAN FOR THE YEAR 1915-1916.

BY THOMAS ORDWAY, M. D.

To the Board of Trustees of the Albany Medical College, the Medical Department of Union University:

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending May 31, 1916. During the past year, in connection with the reorganization of the Albany Medical College, there were numerous changes in the personnel of the teaching staff and in the courses of instruction. These changes are, for the most part, indicated in the announcement of the Albany Medical College for 1915-1916.

Administration. Owing to the complete reorganization of the Medical College the problem of administration has become somewhat more complex. A comprehensive system of records and accounts has been installed. A purchase journal and distribution book afford a convenient method for supervising departmental expenses. The arrangement of departments adopted permits almost unlimited flexibility for expansion and facilitates rapid comparison of receipts and expenditures so that any leakage may be quickly ascertained.

It is hoped that quarterly meetings of the Board may be held during the next year. It is expected that these, together with the meetings of the Executive Committee and committees appointed for special purposes will result in at least one meeting a month which will serve to keep the Trustees in intimate relation to the work of the Medical College. It is suggested that the fiscal year be changed to July 1 to June 30 (inclusive).

Finances. Members of the Board of Trustees have pledged

fifty thousand dollars to meet deficits in running expenses, and to this have added one thousand dollars, which had been previously subscribed to the building fund. During the past year the bequest of twelve thousand dollars has been received from the estate of the late Professor John M. Bigelow toward endowment of the teaching in diseases of the nose and throat. As the students' fees amounted to only about two-thirds of the total receipts it will be seen that the cost of instruction for each student, which will continue to grow larger, already considerably exceeds the tuition fee.

Admission Requirements and Advancement of Students. Arrangements have been made to perfect the pre-medical course at Union College by requiring that both German and English be taken in addition to biology, physics and chemistry. It is expected that in the near future, not later than 1918, two years of pre-medical work will be required for admission to the Albany Medical College. It is deemed very undesirable to admit students to advanced standing except in unusual circumstances. Many of the students applying for admission to advanced standing come from medical schools of low grade or wish to make a change because of deficiency in studies or other difficulties.

Special Departments. In speaking of the various departments of the Medical School a brief statement of what has been accomplished in the past year will be given, also suggestions and recommendations for future development.

Members of the State Departments of Education, Health, Agriculture, Labor, the City Department of Health, the Albany Law School and others eminent in special public health work and related fields gave the following lectures during the past year:

October 20.—Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Commissioner of Health of the State of New York: subject, "The Public Health Law of New York State."

October 27.—C. E. A. Winslow, Anna M. R. Lauder Professor of Public Health, Yale Medical School, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Chairman, New York State Commission on Ventilation: subject, "Fresh Air and Health."

November 3.—Theodore Horton, C. E., Director of Division of Sani-

tary Engineering, New York State Department of Health: subject, "Water Supplies."

November 10.—Theodore Horton, C. E.: subject, "Sewage Disposal."

November 17.—C. T. Graham-Rogers, M. D., Director of Division of Industrial Hygiene, New York State Department of Labor: subject, "Industrial Hygiene and Prevention of Occupational Diseases."

December 1.—Henry L. K. Shaw, M. D., Director of Division of Child Hygiene, New York State Department of Health: subject, "Infant Mortality."

December 8.—George E. Willcomb, Chemist, Bureau of Water, Albany: subject, "Water, Conditions Affecting Its Quality and Control."

December 15.—Fred M. Meader, M. D., Director of Division of Communicable Diseases, New York State Department of Health: subject, "Prevention and Control of Common Communicable Diseases."

January 5.—Wilson G. Smillie, M. D., Instructor in Preventive Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.: subject, "Septic Sore Throat."

January 12.—Henry N. Ogden, C. E., Professor Sanitary Engineering, Cornell University: subject, "The Sanitary Engineer and His Relations to Public Health."

January 19.—Augustus B. Wadsworth, M. D., Director of Laboratories and Research, New York State Department of Health: subject, "The Laboratory of the New York State Department of Health."

February 9.—Theodore Horton, C. E.: subject, "Garbage Disposal."

February 16.—Michael J. McDonough, Major, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers: subject, "Military Sanitation."

February 23.—Linsly R. Williams, M. D. Deputy Commissioner, New York State Department of Health: subject, "Milk and Its Relation to Public Health."

March 8.—James I. Wyer, Jr., Director of New York State Library: subject, "Books, Libraries and Public Health."

March 22.—George L. Flanders, Counsel, New York State Department of Agriculture: subject, "Foods and Beverages."

March 29.—Arthur Sautter, M. D., Health Officer, City Bureau of Health: subject, "City Health Administration, Contagious Diseases and Nuisances."

April 5.—Robert W. Hill, Superintendent, Department of State and Alien Poor, State Board of Charities: subject, "The Social Influence of Mental Defects."

April 12.—George B. Nichols, Chief Engineer, State Department of Architecture: subject, "Mechanical Equipment of State Institutions."

April 19.—Alden Chester, Justice of the Supreme Court: subject, "Medical Expert Testimony."

April 26.—William A. Howe, M. D., State Medical Inspector of Schools, New York State Department of Education: subject, "Medical Inspection in Schools."

May 3.—Cressy L. Wilbur, M. D., Director Division of Vital Statistics, New York State Department of Health: subject, "Vital Statistics."
May 10.—H. B. Winters, Deputy Commissioner, New York State Department of Agriculture: subject, "Sanitary Phases of Milk Production."

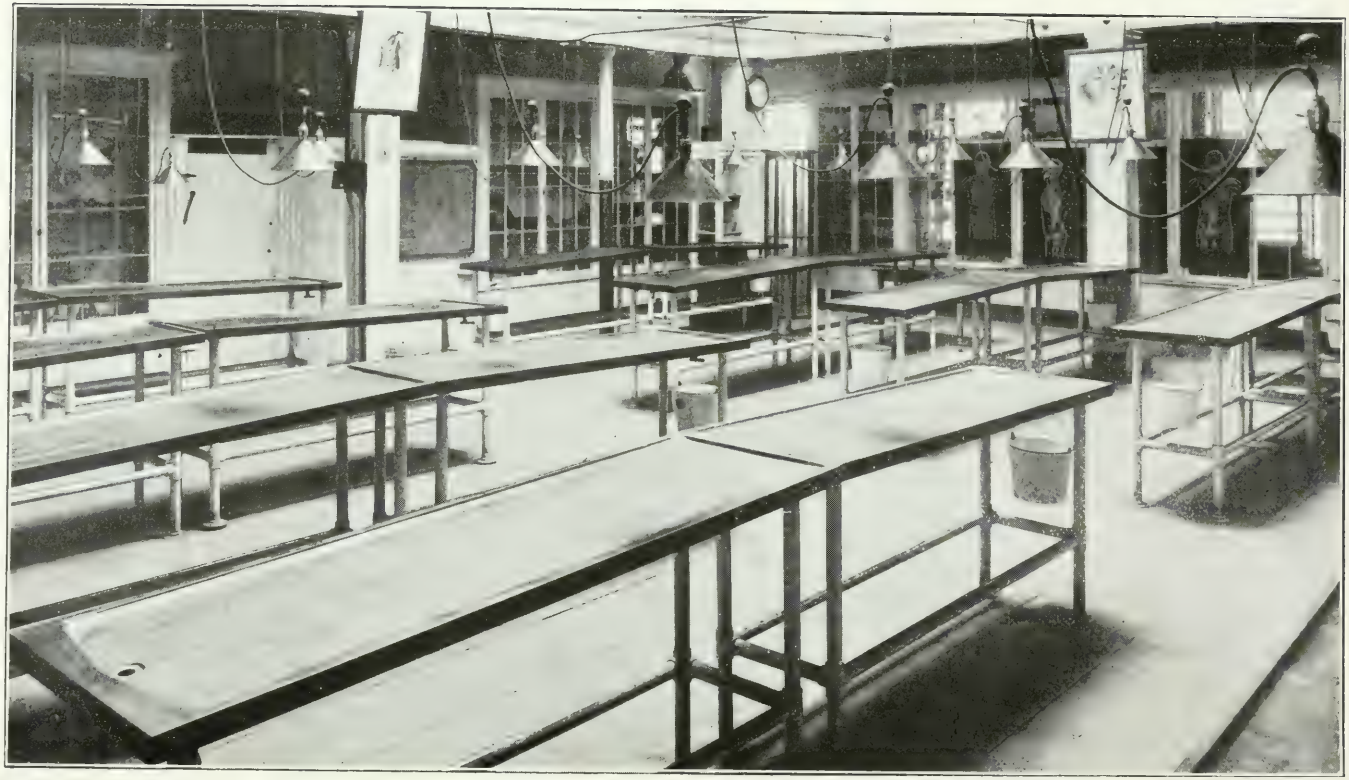
General Plan of Instruction. The general plan of instruction during 1915-1916 has proved extremely satisfactory. This plan in the first two years has the advantage of economizing the students' time and concentrating their attention and it also allows an amount of time equal to that devoted to teaching for special research by the instructors which is so necessary for the recognition of a medical school as conducted in an approved manner and without which the teachers fail to keep up with the developments in their respective subjects and become mere routine teachers.

The second year class is the only one which was affected in any way by the change in the curriculum due to the reorganization and to them, therefore, unusual concessions should be made regarding additional instruction by special courses in physiology, chemistry and anatomy and in the type of final examination in physiology. During the last two years of the medical course, the so-called clinical instruction, the students in the third year acted as assistants in the dispensaries and in the fourth year as assistants in the hospital wards actually helping in the care of the patients and receiving, under close supervision, practical instruction and first hand knowledge.

Clinical Facilities. The clinical facilities have been improved particularly by the fact that the South End Dispensary has come under the control of the Albany Hospital. The development of the medical dispensary at the South End and at the Albany Hospital is due in great part to the energy and efforts of Dr. Clarence F. Graham, formerly of Johns Hopkins Medical School and the Rhode Island General Hospital.

Fees. It has seemed desirable to maintain the tuition fee at $160 as during the past year; it has been necessary, however, owing to increased expense of chemicals because of the war abroad, to charge a special fee of $15 for dissecting material.

Library. The Medical College owes its sincere thanks to Mr. Wyer and his assistant, Miss Ray, for the great help which they



THE DISSECTING ROOM

have given not only by the general coöperative attitude of the State Library but in the actual instruction given to medical students with particular reference to the sources of medical literature.

Anatomy. During the past year numerous alterations and repairs have been necessary in order to put this department on a working basis. The low studded loft in the attic, lighted by gas and without heating facilities was entirely inadequate for proper work by the students and at the suggestion of Dr. Baldwin the large high studded well lighted room, formerly occupied as a museum, has been rearranged and the floor space devoted to the simple substantial tables previously provided for use in dissection and an electric lighting system has been installed so that two adjustable lights are available for each table at which only two students work. Each dissects half of the cadaver and has a special stand with drawing board for the support of books and drawing material. A large sink with hot and cold water has been placed in the corner of the room. Numerous instruments have been purchased for use in gross anatomy. The museum material has been sorted, that which is of practical value in anatomy has been placed in the wall cases for ready reference, that which has partaken more or less of the nature of curiosity has been stored in the balcony. Every specimen has been saved. A small room off the large dissecting room has been fitted up as a shop with tools so that simple apparatus and repairs may be made. A room adjoining the shop which is also entered from the main corridor has been supplied with the latest books and atlases on anatomy and embryology for immediate reference. It is also planned to devote a portion of this room to drawing and photography. The corner room adjoining has been fitted up as the private office and laboratory of the professor of anatomy and has been supplied with the apparatus and reagents necessary for histological and embryological investigation. Four large galvanized iron tanks have been constructed for gross, so-called wet specimens including special dissected preparations and frozen sections. The room in the northern corner of this floor is utilized for aquaria that certain living forms of lower animals may be studied, particularly as relates

to their development and this room is used as office and technical room for the instruction in anatomy. The room adjacent to this is used as a dissecting room for the prosectors and the small room next to this, leading into the dissecting room, has been made into an improvised coat room in which a few lockers have been installed. For the course in embryology and histology the room over the former inorganic chemistry laboratory has been altered so as to serve the purpose of an histological and embryological laboratory. Two more windows have been cut in this room, the walls and ceiling have been painted, thirty individual oak desks with drawers and lockers and numerous tables have been provided and electric lights have been installed. The small glass room in the corner has been made into a serviceable supply room. Paraffine ovens, incubators, microtomes, chemicals and other apparatus and reagents for the teaching of histology and embryology have been purchased. This laboratory has also been used by the course in clinical pathology. This room has been connected with the main building by a stairway and a door leading to the balcony of the dissecting room. Next year, however, it will be necessary to have a stairway leading directly into the dissecting room. It is probable that comparatively little alteration in the way of repairs will be necessary in this department during the coming year.

The following statement from Dr. W. M. Baldwin, the professor of anatomy, will indicate his opinion concerning the work in the department of anatomy during the past year:

Permit me to call your attention to some features of the work in the department of Anatomy and more particularly to the subject of teaching during the first term which has ended.

As you are well aware, the medical schools in general in this country found, upon raising their entrance requirements to from two to four years of academic work with certain prescribed subjects that a certain amount of readjustment of the laboratory courses in pathology, physiology, anatomy, etc., was thereby made necessary or desirable. Students better trained and more mature could cover greater ground in an equal time. That readjustment resolved itself into either giving the same amount of time to the subject as before, but with a greater penetration of the subject with a great abridgment of time. I may say that I can

HISTOLOGICAL LABORATORY

speak only of the experience of anatomists in the working out of these two methods. It has been found by the reputable departments of anatomy, after several years of experience, that the latter alternative is unwise and not altogether desirable, and that the first method is applicable only in those instances where the student has received a good academic training in the general subjects of zoology, vertebrate and invertebrate, comparative morphology, general and experimental biology, and in vertebrate histology and embryology. I must emphasize the fact, however, that these readjustments have followed as an effect does a definite cause without which latter the readjustments would never have been possible. I have with design repeated these well-known facts since to my mind the shortcomings of the courses in Anatomy which have just ended are so very largely referable to causes directly connected with them.

The specific weakness of the students lies, first in untrained and immature minds and, secondly, in an utter ignorance of the general principles of vertebrate morphology, descriptive and comparative, and in general descriptive and experimental biology.

The work in the department of anatomy appears to me to have been unusually successful when it is realized what radical changes were made and the small amount of time and money available with which to make them.

Certain of the men in the first year class, whose work was so poor that it was also a detriment to the other students, were notified and the matter was talked over with their parents, it being fully explained that it would be necessary for a very marked improvement in the quality of their work if the student expected to pass and it was suggested that unless this could be accomplished it would seem that considerable money might be saved by the students taking up other work. A similar conference was held with the students and parents after the mid-year examinations. As a result of this five students decided to leave college. It should be understood that particular attention had been given to these students by the professor of anatomy and his assistant in an endeavor to bring them up to the standard but it is evident that in every class certain men have not adequate training or mental endowment which is necessary for further progress in a medical school without seriously affecting the quality of instruction which is important to the class as a whole. It seems very desirable that the fact should be freely discussed in a kindly manner with such students and particu-

larly with their parents before they have spent a large amount of money without avail and that these men should not be encouraged in the extravagance in time, effort and money in repeating years, for in certain instances even two or more years have been repeated a number of times. It is believed that this policy of carefully scrutinizing the work of the students in the first year and, if necessary, rejecting them even in the middle of the year will have a very favorable influence upon the work of the future years in the medical school and in the type of graduates.

During the year a few students and surgeons have made use of the facilities provided by the department of anatomy to familiarize themselves with the anatomical landmarks and operative technique of certain operations. Dr. Baldwin, the professor of anatomy, has undertaken and, indeed, made considerable progress on the investigation of the effect of the X-rays upon certain unicellular organisms. This work has been made possible owing to the coöperation of the General Electric Company at Schenectady who have provided Dr. Baldwin with a laboratory and the necessary equipment and assistants and given advice in physical and chemical matters. Dr. Baldwin has already established the fact that paramecia or so-called slipper animalculæ will be readily killed in a few minutes by exposure to X-ray when immersed in a solution of indigo carmine of non-toxic strength whereas they are resistant to much more intense raying over a period of as much as ten hours when immersed in certain other solutions. He has observed certain striking cytological changes which may throw light upon the mechanism of this action of the X-rays. Dr. Baldwin will continue and extend these investigations in the future. Mr. W. E. McCorkle, instructor in anatomy, has continued his investigation of the musculature of the intestinal tract in man and animals as a subject for his thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Physiology. It was necessary to purchase considerable physiological apparatus such as electrical, recording and other instruments so that the students might have an opportunity for individual experimental laboratory work which is so important for any adequate conception of biological or other sciences. Dr. Gruber and his assistant were able to reduce the expense by

PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

personally making a considerable amount of apparatus and preparing a large number of charts. The course in physiology during the session of 1915-1916 was given at the Bender Laboratory but in certain ways was not entirely satisfactory owing to the use of the laboratory by other departments which occasioned certain conflicts in the hours. For the session 1916-1917 it will be necessary to fit up in a simple manner a physiological laboratory in the medical school building on Eagle street. It is planned to convert the large chemical lecture room on the first floor into a physiological laboratory, the small rooms adjacent to it on the north may be utilized for certain physiological material. Owing to its proximity to the research laboratory for biological chemistry and the students' laboratory in physiological chemistry this room should prove particularly satisfactory and the expense of primary alteration should be counterbalanced by the opportunity to use apparatus in the adjacent rooms above mentioned. The work of the professor of physiology has been made unusually difficult this year for owing to the change in the curriculum the first and second year classes had certain exercises together in this department although the courses given to each were not identical.

During the first half of the year Dr. Gruber was able to complete an investigation started while he was at the University of Pennsylvania. He was able to prove conclusively that an electrical stimulation applied to certain peripheral nerves of the same intensity which has hitherto been supposed to cause only a rise in blood pressure may fail to produce a rise or even cause a fall in blood pressure if the same intensity is maintained but the rate of stimulation reduced.

The following is a report of the Department of Physiology by Professor Charles M. Gruber:

The preparation of the laboratory, purchasing of new apparatus enough to finish the fitting out of five tables, and to furnish entire ten additional tables, the repairing of the old apparatus, the making of ten ergographs and eight perimeters, occupied a good portion of the fall term. The new equipment made it possible to give a thorough course in physiology. The remainder of the fall term was spent upon research, the preparation of lectures and in giving a short course in physiology to the nurses of the Albany Hospital Training School for Nurses during November and December.

Teaching. The course in Physiology occupied the entire morning six days a week (about 408 hours) during the spring term. It constituted laboratory work, special demonstrations, lectures, recitations, written examinations and theses. The laboratory work filled by far the largest part of the time (approximately 233 hours). Here the students in threes performed the experiments and each student kept in his manual records of his observations to be inspected by the teacher from time to time. Ten half-hour periods during the term were devoted to the discussion of the laboratory work for the purpose of clearing up any difficulties which might have presented themselves. Lantern slides made from the most typical records obtained in the class room were presented during such conferences.

Special experiments (occupying in all about twenty hours) were performed before the students to demonstrate points which could not well be worked out by the students themselves. This makes a total of 253 hours spent on laboratory work alone.

Seventy-seven lectures were given during the term. The students were required to do collateral reading in standard text books. Covering the work thus studied eighteen recitations and seven written examinations were given.

Aside from the class room work each student was required to do special reading on a subject approved by the professor, a resumé of which the student read before the class. About fifty hours of the 408 were allowed for this work. This teaches the student not only what has been done on a certain subject but also how to look up literature on other subjects in the *Index Medicus* and other general reference books.

A short course, to cover the work not touched upon last year, was given to the men of the second year class. They were also given the privilege of taking the entire course as given to the first year class.

Improvements for Next Year. Next year Physiology will be given at the Albany Medical College. The large lecture room on the first floor is now being remodeled and equipped with tables for physiological and pharmacological work. One end of the present lecture room will be partitioned off to form one large and one small research room and an office which can be converted into a private laboratory with very little further expense if it is needed. Cases will be installed against the walls for storing materials. A small room adjoining the large laboratory will serve as a store room. With these changes and the purchase of a few more pieces of apparatus the laboratory will be absolutely first class.

The moving of the laboratory to the medical college building will be far more convenient for the students and will make possible a cooperation, obviously impossible under the old arrangement, between the Department of Physiology and the other departments of the medical school.

Research. Although the preparation of the laboratory for the spring term occupied a good portion of the fall term some time was devoted to

LABORATORY FOR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

research. Two investigations begun at the University of Pennsylvania were completed. One, "The Vasomotor Response as Affected by Different Rates of Stimulation," which was presented at the annual meeting of the American Physiological Society, is now ready for the printer. The other will, in the course of the summer, be prepared for publication.

Pharmacology. A brief report may be given here on the pharmacology work. This course was also given by the Department of Physiology. The part of the course dealing with pharmacy was given by Mr. Larkin. Sixteen hours were devoted to laboratory pharmacy and sixteen hours to lectures, recitations and examinations. In this course, pharmacy, materia medica, pharmaceutical compounding, prescription writing and incompatibilities were studied. Fifty-two lectures, recitations and examinations were given in pharmacology by Dr. Knudson. An equal number of hours were devoted to the laboratory work which was given by Dr. Fellows and myself.

Biological Chemistry. The large chemical laboratory formerly used for inorganic chemistry has been entirely refitted as a laboratory for special investigation and research in physiological chemistry. The office and adjacent special laboratory formerly occupied by the registrar has been entirely renovated by completely repainting and calcimining. A dark room with maze entrance has been built for use in photographic and polariscopic work. Considerable equipment has been provided which is necessary for special students and for research and is also available for the class teaching. Besides the usual reagents and glassware this includes apparatus for nitrogen determination by the Kjeldahl method, an efficient apparatus for rapidly preparing distilled water, a torsion balance, an electric oven, a Du Boscq colorimeter, an ice chest for which ice is prepared by means of the refrigerating plant in the basement, a large electric incubator which was made from an ice chest, an autoclave and numerous other less expensive apparatus. This room has been most conveniently arranged for research by Professor Knudson who offered an optional course during the fall and winter in the more recent advanced methods of chemical examination of the blood and urine. Four or five of the physicians associated with the department of medicine availed themselves of this opportunity and have expressed their appreciation of the coöperation and interest

shown by Dr. Knudson. The general plan of teaching biological chemistry is set forth in the announcement for 1915-1916. It is hoped that in the future, when two pre-medical years are required, students may enter the medical college prepared in organic chemistry so that more time may be devoted to physiological chemistry. In addition to the optional course above mentioned Dr. Knudson has had as a special student Mr. Erdos who has aided greatly in the detailed chemical study of the metabolism in a case of myelogenous leukemia treated by radium. Dr. Knudson and Mr. Erdos not only found a great increase in the nitrogenous metabolism—total nitrogen—ammonium nitrogen, urea nitrogen but a very extraordinary increase in the total phosphates.

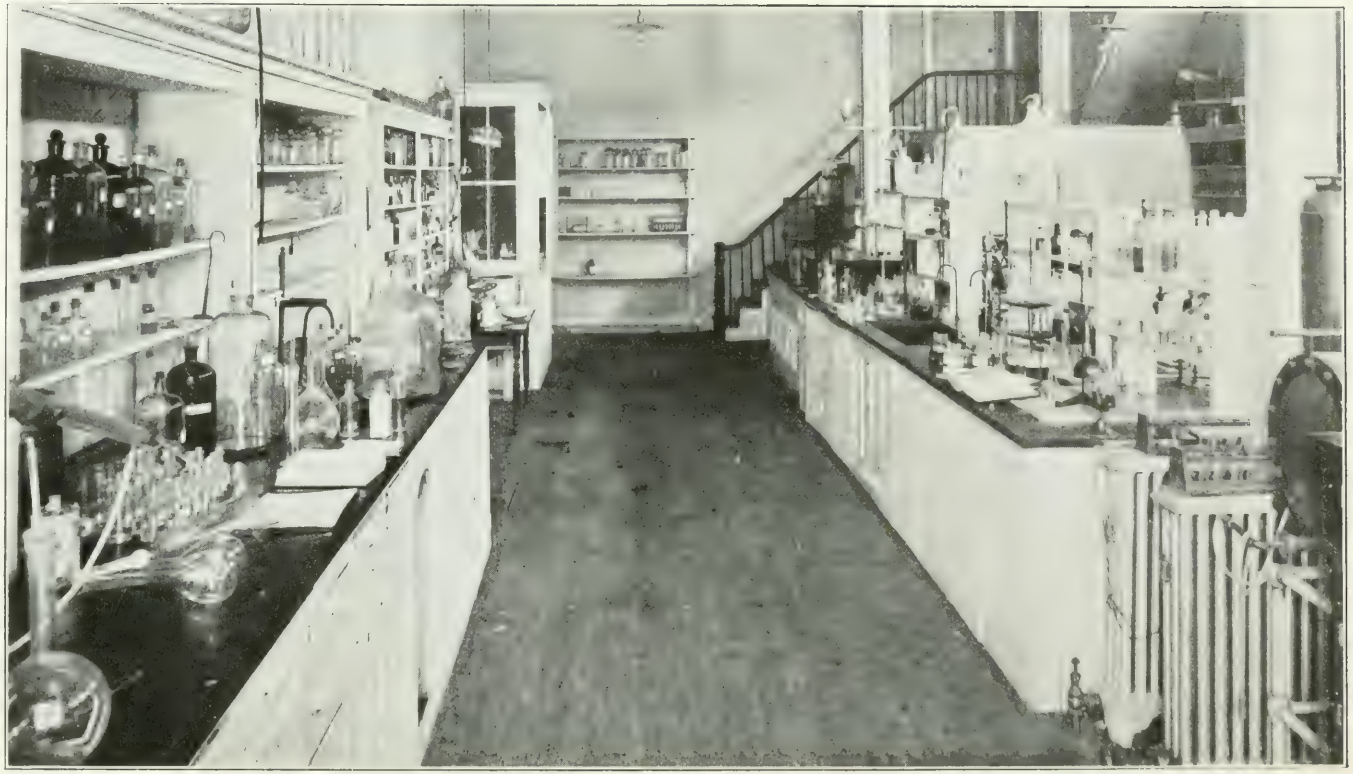
The following letter from Dr. Knudson, professor of biological chemistry, explains the work in his department during the past year:

The work of the department of Biological Chemistry consists mainly in teaching the required courses of organic and physiological chemistry, which have been grouped under the heading of Biological Chemistry.

The course in organic chemistry, given during the session 1915-1916, consisted of a thorough course of laboratory instruction in the study of the preparation and properties of a few typical organic compounds of importance in medicine. The laboratory work was supplemented by lectures, recitations and conferences. The course in organic chemistry for this session has been made more thorough in that in previous years no laboratory instruction in organic chemistry had been given and the course was merely a lecture and demonstration course. During the session 1914-1915 laboratory work in organic chemistry was inaugurated but it was unsatisfactory from many standpoints in that it was considered secondary to the lecture work and was not correlated with the lectures.

The course in physiological chemistry has covered mainly a study of food-stuffs, tissues, digestion, excretions, and metabolism. The work the past year has been extended from that in previous years in the addition of methods for gastric analysis and some of the more important methods of urine analysis.

It is hoped that in the near future when two years of college work are required for entrance organic chemistry will also be required for entrance. In that case a brief review of the principles of organic chemistry as applied to physiological chemistry can be taken up and more time can be given to metabolism experiments and a more thorough laboratory training in the methods of urine and blood analysis which are of prime importance in clinical medicine.



LABORATORY FOR CHEMICAL RESEARCH

Besides conducting the work in the required courses in chemistry the department has offered facilities for physicians and special students to carry on any special work which may interest them. During the past year several physicians took advantage of these facilities in learning some of the methods of blood and urine analysis, especially the newer methods, which are of especial value in clinical work. Among those who worked in the laboratory were Drs. Ordway, Gorham, Graham, Fromm and Gulick. It was unfortunate that all of them could not put in the amount of time that they wished to, but the department has profited immensely by their participation in the work. It has brought the clinical side of medicine in closer touch with the experimental chemistry and we have been able to cooperate with one another.

The department has been fortunate in having as a special student, Mr. Erdos, who has willingly assisted in carrying out some of the routine work in research and other work, and has assisted in teaching methods of urine analysis to students.

The research work which has been conducted during the past year has been the study of the metabolism of a case of myelogenous leukemia treated by surface application of radium. This research has been made possible by the kind cooperation of Dr. Ordway who has conducted the clinical study of the case.

The department of Biological Chemistry is fortunate in having adequate space for its work. The large general laboratory on the south end of the building is well fitted up for student work. It has accommodations for fifty students. At present a hood is being built over the center of the last row of desks. The hood is very much needed and will do away with some of the unnecessary fumes of the laboratory. It is planned to restain the tops of the desks and to varnish the side of the desks and the shelves.

On the north side of the building the department has a large room fitted up for special work and research. Considerable time was spent in the first half of the year arranging and fixing up this laboratory. A dark room has been partitioned off at one end of the laboratory for photographic, polariscopic, and nephelometric work. Special apparatus, such as centrifuge, electric oven, Kjeldahl distilling apparatus, colorimeter, balances, etc., have been provided. It is desirable to paint the walls, ceiling and woodwork in the laboratory so as to improve the appearance and the light of the laboratory.

The office adjoining the research laboratory on the Lancaster street side of the building, formerly occupied by the registrar, has been thoroughly renovated and walls and woodwork painted. The office is being used by the department in conjunction with the Department of Medicine.

Pharmacology. The work in pharmacology has been carried on through the association of Dr. Gruber, Dr. Knudson and

Mr. Larkin. Mr. Larkin gave an introductory course in pharmacy and materia medica in which the students had the opportunity to learn the physical and chemical properties of the most important drugs and the actual chemical and physiological actions of these drugs were later studied by the students themselves in small groups and in special demonstrations by Dr. Gruber and Dr. Knudson.

Pathology. In the course in pathology a somewhat new method was adopted by Dr. Kellert. As far as possible the etiological agent was studied in detail and then the lesions and diseases caused. This plan offers certain advantages although it cannot be logically followed in all instances for the causes of many diseases are as yet unknown. The large amount of routine public health and pathological work done at the Bender Laboratory and the frequent changes in assistants have made such investigation, special teaching or development in new phases of instruction difficult. It is hoped that the conditions may be improved in the future particularly by providing more trained assistants for the routine work in the Bender Laboratory. This is particularly important in this department which is so closely related to both the so-called fundamental sciences and the practical medical sciences.

According to Dr. Kellert, assistant professor of pathology, the general method of work in the department of pathology is as follows:

Pathology at one time occupied a relatively unimportant position in the curricula of our medical schools. The subject was formerly taught by the citation of unusual cases and the exhibition of freak specimens. With the discovery of the cellular structure of tissues, the advent of staining methods and improved histological technique came a better understanding of various morbid changes in the body. The microscopic study of inflammation, degeneration and neoplasms gradually developed into the science of pathology, which at the present day is regarded as the very foundation of all medical and surgical practice. From the viewpoint of morphology the subject is nearly complete, but much remains to be learned concerning the nature of disease processes. The causes of the erratic growth of tissues, the mechanism of cellular reactions and the etiology of many diseases are all problems for the investigator of the future and he is the student of the present.

In all laboratory courses the student acquires his knowledge largely

by experiment and thus are developed his powers of observation upon which his future success will depend. He is taught not to be satisfied with mere statement of fact or observation of an effect but to seek the cause of a given change in an organ or tissue. The attempt is made to instill such interest in his subject that it will not be forgotten and left behind on the day he passes out of the college with diploma in hand.

The work in pathology and bacteriology is concentrated into the first four months of the school year. The course is begun with exercises in bacteriologic technique. The classification of micro-organisms is then studied after which the student acquaints himself with the physiological characteristics of bacteria. He then proceeds to the study of inflammation and the retrograde changes in tissues. The specific pathogenic bacteria are next investigated, first morphologically and culturally, after which the lesions they produce are studied. There is thus given a complete picture of cause and effect. Fresh tissues or preserved specimens from which microscopic sections have been made are exhibited. In his attempts at differential diagnosis, the student makes use of the freezing microtome or resorts to animal inoculation.

After some progress has been made, protocols of actual autopsies are read and discussed by the class in conference. The organs are exhibited, the changes noted, the anatomical diagnosis tabulated and the lesions explained. In the terminal weeks of the course each student is assigned a problem for investigation. This demands experimental work and usually a review of the literature bearing on the subject. The problems assigned vary according to the mental capacity and technical ability of the individual student. Thus one man may be given the problem of determining the chief varieties of bacteria in the throats of twenty normal adults, another may attempt to isolate typhoid bacilli from the urine and stools, and still another will determine the antiseptic properties of certain chemicals. Original problems are omitted because it is thought that the student will derive greater benefit by following the plan of some previous investigation and comparing results. The attempt is made to inculcate habits of systematic work, observation, recording of data and careful technique.

Medicine. The general plan of teaching in medicine is described in the following communication from Dr. Hermon C. Gordinier, professor of medicine:

The work accomplished at the Samaritan Hospital for the fourth year class in medicine started early in October, 1915, and continued until May 23, 1916. It consisted of a continuous service in the wards from 9 a. m. until 12 m. except Mondays. The class was divided into groups of five students. Three cases were assigned to each group for careful study under personal supervision. Each patient being examined by two

students, the odd student having the advantage of a case all alone. Exhaustive histories were taken, painstaking physical examinations made, as well as careful clinical and microscopic examinations of blood, urine, etc.

In addition to this, practical bedside work in the wards, I have conducted each week throughout the year two medical clinics from 3 to 5 p. m. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Here the cases observed by the students in the wards were assembled and presented by them to the class. Their histories, physical examination, diagnosis and treatment were thoroughly discussed and criticised. These cases were then taken as a text for the clinical talks or lectures. We have been able to demonstrate from four to six cases at each clinic and have shown most of the common diseases, together with many of the rarer types. Special attention has been given to a discussion of their diagnosis and treatment. The lecture room is spacious and amply provided with all necessary apparatus for class work and demonstrations and we have had ample clinical material at our disposal.

No didactic lectures were given for I have felt that clinical talks with a patient as a text was the most convincing and ideal method of teaching medicine. With this in view my colleagues in this department have cooperated in a similar manner at the various hospitals in Albany and with the valuable assistance they have rendered we have been able to cover in a satisfactory manner most of the field of internal medicine.

The work of the Junior class in medicine has consisted of practical demonstrations, dispensary work and systematic didactic teaching.

I want to emphasize the excellent work accomplished in teaching the methods of physical diagnosis by Dr. Hawn and his associates. This work has been of a very practical type and will be of great value to the Juniors when they enter their Senior year. For purposes of didactic teaching in the third year the field of internal medicine was divided into several topics which were covered by the lectures of Drs. Ordway, MacFarlane, Neuman and Gordinier. It is to be hoped that in the immediate future we may be able to give more attention to clinical work in the third year. This can only be accomplished by having greater opportunities offered by the various out-patient services of general hospitals, entrée to the County hospital and the various dispensaries.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize the need of greater opportunities for the observation and study of contagious diseases. I hope next year this may be accomplished by the conjoint use of the cases in the wards of the contagious buildings connected with the Albany City and Samaritan Hospitals.

The medical school is greatly indebted to the Governors of the Albany Hospital who have altered and equipped two small rooms adjacent to a large medical ward for use as a ward

laboratory for the students while serving as clinical assistants. A case for instruments and apparatus has been provided by the Medical College for the clinical laboratory in St. Peter's Hospital for use in a similar manner.

Physical Diagnosis. The teaching in physical diagnosis has been under the general charge of Dr. C. B. Hawn who has been assisted by Drs. Conway, Corning, Douglas, Fromm, Gorham, Graham and Winne. Dr. Hawn prepared an outline of history taking and physical diagnosis which was printed at the medical school in the form of a small book convenient for use of the third year students. A similar outline in the form of a folder was prepared by Dr. Hawn and Dr. Gorham for the fourth year students. Such outlines serve as guides for the students for logical arrangement and suggestions for acquiring complete clinical data.

Owing to the large size of the third year class and the fact that certain clinical material was not freely available the work in this department was somewhat hampered during the first part of the year and also because of the severe snow storms in the middle of the winter. The South End Dispensary has now been taken over as an integral part of the Albany Hospital and as it is to be freely available for teaching purposes should largely fill this deficiency. A more complete use of the County Hospital, however, is very desirable as above indicated.

Pediatrics. Dr. H. L. K. Shaw has had charge of the work in pediatrics as in the past and the college is indebted to Dr. Vander Bogert of Schenectady who has not only come to Albany to conduct certain phases of this work but has given special clinics every three weeks in Schenectady to small groups of students.

Following is Dr. Shaw's report on the year's work in pediatrics:

Didactic lectures to the third year class were given Tuesday morning and Wednesday afternoon, and the clinical section of the third year class met three mornings of each week. Once a month Dr. Vander Bogert had the third year class meet him in Schenectady where he conducted a clinic. Sections of the Senior class were held four mornings a week at St. Margaret's House where the men had practical training in infant feeding and preparation of food, study of infantile diseases, practical work in stomach lavage, bathing and irrigations, etc., and each section

spent a morning at the infant welfare station. Dr. Winne was able to show the senior students cases of contagious disease at the Lathrop Memorial and the Albany Hospital, and conduct clinics in children's diseases at the Child's Hospital.

Dermatology and Contagious Diseases. The work in dermatology and contagious diseases has been somewhat handicapped for the lack of clinical material. The difficulty will be largely remedied next year in diseases of the skin owing to certain changes in the teaching staff.

Mental Diseases. In mental diseases the instruction has been given as in the past by Dr. J. M. Mosher in Pavilion F in the Albany Hospital. "The present plan of instruction was adopted upon the opening of Pavilion F in 1902 and is thought to be the first instance in this country of systematized bedside teaching of mental diseases for undergraduate students."

Gastro-Enteric Diseases. The course in gastro-enteric diseases has consisted of didactic lectures, demonstrations and recitations to the third year by Dr. Doescher and to the fourth year a clinic has been given each week by Dr. Neuman, the cases having, in most instances, been previously assigned to students to study and report upon.

Clinical Pathology. The course in clinical pathology has been under the immediate charge of Dr. L. W. Gorham. Owing to the recent rapid growth of clinical pathology and its intimate relation to biological chemistry and physiology it seemed desirable to give this course in the closest possible association with these departments. Therefore, the course was given at the medical school instead of at the Bender Laboratory in the room occupied in the first half of the year by the course in histology. The coöperation of Dr. Knudson was very helpful and it is hoped in the future that the work in clinical pathology may be given in part during the last half of the second year and in part during the first half of the third year so that it will in a way serve to bridge over a gap in the so-called laboratory and clinical branches by indicating the practical application of the former. Dr. Gorham has been assisted during the year by Drs. Crain, Graham and Martin.

Following is Dr. Gorham's report of the year's work:

The course in laboratory diagnosis was given this year at the Medical College instead of at the Bender Laboratory as previously. The course was given in the afternoon from 2.30 until 5.30 p. m., occupying ninety-six hours in all during the year. This is as against fifty-six hours for the preceding year.

Doctors Crain, Graham and Martin assisted in the practical work in the laboratory. A better course was given, it is believed, than last year and the essential principles and the practical points of laboratory diagnosis were given to the students. It was possible to give the men some of the quantitative methods of urine analysis. It is hoped in the future in connection and in cooperation with Dr. Knudson to extend the number of quantitative methods given to the class in blood and urine.

During the past year we have been studying acute myelogenous leukemia and have a paper about ready for publication on that subject.

Public Health. The work in public health in the second year was most satisfactorily carried out by Dr. Smillie according to the plan indicated in the announcement for 1915-1916. The coöperation of Dr. Wadsworth of the State Laboratory, Mr. Willcomb of the City Filtration Plan and Drs. Sautter and Miller of the City Department of Health made it possible to give instruction in small groups in these respective subjects. Dr. Biggs and Dr. Williams of the State Department of Health were instrumental in affording the students (in groups) the opportunity to make a sanitary survey by communication with the local health authorities in the respective districts. Next year as it is impossible to secure the services of Dr. Smillie it is hoped that arrangements be made with the State Department of Health to teach public health in the medical college. For the latter, three half days a week from February to May, inclusive, will be required. It would seem that this plan would have many advantages and it is important that it should be brought about as soon as possible that the instructors may become thoroughly familiar with local public health work before the opening of the course.

The lectures on public health and allied subjects given in coöperation with the numerous officials of the State Departments of Education, Health, Agriculture and Labor, the City Bureau of Health and the Albany Law School in the State Education Building were well attended by the fourth year medical students. The attendance of the public was variable. On the whole, comparatively few availed themselves of this opportunity.

Surgery. Dr. A. W. Elting, professor of surgery, reports:

During the past year an effort has been made to give to the students in the third and fourth year classes as thorough and practical a course in surgery as the facilities at our disposal allow. Unfortunately, during the early part of the year, the opportunities for surgical dispensary work for the third year class were distinctly limited so that they have not received as much teaching of this character as I had planned, nor as I hope that they will receive in the future. In addition to this, Dr. Donhauser has been rather badly handicapped in the course in surgical pathology because of the necessity of conducting this course at the Medical College building instead of at the Bender Laboratory. This difficulty has, however, been corrected and next year the course in surgical pathology will be given at the Bender Laboratory and ought to be very satisfactory and successful.

An effort has been made to make the teaching in the fourth year as practical as possible, and particular emphasis has been laid upon the study of the clinical side of surgery and especial emphasis has been laid upon following the cases after operation. The clinical bedside teaching in the wards of the Albany Hospital and St. Peter's Hospital has been very satisfactorily carried out and has been well appreciated by the students. Twice a week during the year a careful presentation of clinical cases has been given at the Albany City, St. Peter's and Child's Hospitals, where the students have been required to carefully work up cases and present them to the class under the direction and criticism of the Professor of Surgery and his associates. This work has been found to be extremely satisfactory.

No attempt has been made to conduct operative surgical clinics as it is felt that they are simply a waste of the students' time. All of the students have had ample opportunty to see a very considerable amount of operative surgery under excellent conditions in the private operating room of all the hospitals. Dr. Harvie and his nephew Dr. P. L. Harvie, have also conducted extremely satisfactory surgical clinics in the Samaritan Hospital in Troy.

The suggestions for betterment of the course in surgery concern mostly the further development and organization of the dispensary teaching at the Albany Hospital, South End and St. Peter's dispensaries, where it is desired that the third year students should have the maximum experience in the management of minor surgical disorders. It is utterly impossible to satisfactorily or adequately conduct the course in surgery without ample dispensary facilities and I hope that this matter can be especially emphasized to the trustees.

I enclose reports which I have requested the different members of departments connected with the general Department of Surgery to make, and I hope that they will receive adequate consideration by the Board of Trustees.

In regard to the work in surgical technic given to the third year class, Dr. Edwin L. Draper reports:

During the first half year the entire class met once each week for a two-hour period, making a total of fifteen exercises.

One hour was devoted to a lecture-demonstration and one hour to the practical application of bandages by the students themselves.

The subjects covered in the lecture-demonstrations consisted of a resumé of the history and development of antiseptic and aseptic surgery, followed by a consideration of the preparation, sterilization and indications for use of all materials used in operative procedures and in the dressing of wounds, such as gauze, sutures and ligatures, drainage materials, etc.; a description and demonstration of various types of surgical instruments, with methods of sterilization and directions for their care; the preparation, both general and local, of patient and preparation of operator for major and minor surgical operations; post-operative care of patient both as regards general condition and the care and dressing of wounds; and the general principles of the treatment of superficial wounds.

During the second half, or rather, beginning this year the first of January, sections of the class consisting of eight or nine men each met twice each week for a two-hour period, making a total of forty such exercises. Thus each member of the class was given eight exercises in operative work upon the cadaver. This work included such operations as the suturing of wounds, tying sutures and ligatures, amputations, making and closing abdominal incisions, appendectomy, closure of intestinal perforations, intestinal anastomoses, operation for radical cure of hernia, resection of rib, etc.

New instruments were provided for this work by the school.

Orthopedics and Roentgenology. The work in this department has been conducted according to the plan indicated in the announcement for 1915-1916. Dr. John M. Berry was assisted by Dr. Howard. Dr. Berry states, "I know of no report to make except that the work was accomplished as outlined in the medical school catalogue. The courses seemed satisfactory to me and I have no new recommendations for the next year."

Genito-Urinary Surgery. The work in this department has been conducted according to the plan indicated in the announcement for 1915-1916 by Dr. James N. Vander Veer assisted by Dr. Aldrich. Dr. Vander Veer reports as follows:

The third year class has been met each lecture hour, save one, during the year, and general didactic lectures covering the major portion of genito-urinary surgery have been given.

As these lectures are didactic charts, lantern slides, and instruments utilized for demonstration have been furnished.

In the fourth year class the teaching by section aims to give individual instruction to each student.

Ophthalmology and Otology. The work in this department has been conducted according to the plan indicated in the announcement for 1915-1916. It is planned during the coming year to have the fourth year students in small sections serve as clinical assistants as is done in medicine, surgery and in certain of the special branches. This will be possible next year owing to a special provision made by Dr. Bedell during the session of 1915-1916 in anticipation of such change. Special rooms have been fitted at the South End Dispensary for this work. In reporting on the work in his department during the past year, Dr. Bedell says:

The work in my department has been divided into two parts, senior and junior. Exercises for the senior class have been held every Monday and Friday from eleven to one. Cases shown and discussed with a systematic course of clinical lectures covering all of the common eye and ear diseases. Many of the more important operations were demonstrated.

In this, Dr. C. H. Moore, has, as usual, continued to work with me.

The junior class has had a thorough course of lectures in eye and ear diseases every Tuesday morning from nine to ten. Several of the class have seen illustrative cases under treatment in the South End Dispensary.

Laryngology and Rhinology. The work in this department has been conducted by Dr. C. F. Theisen assisted by Dr. O'Keeffe. Next year Dr. Theisen will also be assisted by Dr. Hinman who will have charge of the third year teaching. Dr. Hinman will be assisted by Dr. Keens. The third year work will be done largely at the Dispensary of the Albany Hospital. The following is Dr. Theisen's report of the year's work:

The work of the Nose and Throat department during the session of 1915-1916 has been very satisfactory.

During the past session there were ten sections, each one having about three weeks' practical work in nose and throat during the entire term. The third year class next term will also have practical work at the Albany Hospital and at the South End Dispensary. They will also have didactic lectures.

The material at St. Peter's Hospital, Child's Hospital and the Eliot Austin Hospital will be utilized for the fourth year work.

Neurology. The work in this department has been conducted by Dr. La Salle Archambault and the general plan of instruction was as is described in the announcement for 1915-1916. Dr. Archambault has been assisted by Dr. Wm. Kirk of Troy who has given special work in the anatomy of the nervous system and by Dr. Nelson K. Fromm who has conducted the recitations. During the past year Dr. Archambault has continued his investigation of congenital anomalies of the brain.

Gynecology. The work in this department has been conducted as in the past by Dr. John A. Sampson assisted by Dr. Tiffany Lawyer. Dr. Sampson reports:

The work this last year was as indicated in the catalogue, the difficulty being that it was impossible to furnish the men as much clinical material as I should have liked. This will be obviated in the future when we will have smaller classes to deal with.

Obstetrics. The work in obstetrics has been conducted by Dr. Paul T. Harper assisted by Dr. Holt of Schenectady and Drs. Bowers, Bruce, Egerton, Houghton and Rausch of Albany. Dr. Holt has had charge of the instruction of the second year students in preparation for their practical dispensary work. He has also assisted in the work of the third year. Dr. Harper has established an unusually high standard for the teaching of the practical work in obstetrics. It is the custom in many of even the best medical schools for the students, after a few lectures on the management of the normal labor, to accept assignments in connection with the out-patient department of lying-in hospitals and care for patients in their homes. Such a student usually receives practical instruction on one case by the student who has preceded him or by an instructor in the department. A district nurse or nurse connected with the institution may or may not visit the patient and help in the care after delivery. Such a student, indeed, acts practically as midwife. If anything abnormal presents itself and is recognized by the student or he is in doubt he may send for help and advice and a physician will be sent from the lying-in hospital. Dr. Harper,

however, believes that this method of teaching obstetrics is fundamentally wrong. He believes that not only should a guild nurse attend the patient and be present to assist the student during delivery and in the after care as has been done for some years past at the Albany Medical School through the efforts of Dr. Lipes but Dr. Harper has also insisted upon the presence at each delivery of one of his assistants, a physician who should give detailed practical instruction to the student at each case and insist that complete records be kept by the student including all the details of labor and convalescence. It is Dr. Harper's belief that even a comparatively small number of cases in which such instruction is given by a physician and assistance by a specially trained nurse is of far more value than a very much larger number of obstetrical cases cared for by students in many of the best medical schools. Dr. Harper's report follows:

The work of the year was new in three respects.

(a) Text book study was begun in the second year and didactic lectures are to be completed at the end of the third year. Clinical work is to be done during the fourth year.

(b) Opportunities were offered for the observation of labor and the puerperium under immediate and skilled supervision in the public service of the Anthony N. Brady Maternity Home.

(c) Similar opportunities were presented in the Special Obstetric Department of the Albany Guild for the Care of the Sick. They were made possible by the employment of Attending Obstetricians who are associated with the department in the capacities of instructors and of whom presence at confinement and observation during the puerperium are required. The remuneration made these physicians makes possible both to the patient and the student attention that it is not reasonable to presume physicians could give unaided.

In the future the opportunities for the observation of labor and the puerperium both at the Brady Maternity Home and in the Guild should increase.

Most opportune is the recent establishment of an Obstetric Department at the South End Dispensary, since there can be offered opportunities for the observation of cases during pregnancy in numbers greater than would visit a single institution.

The supply of clinical material offered students it is believed will be adequate, unquestionably so if our aim to secure intensive instruction upon each case can be realized. In this connection there must be appreciated, however, the difficulties of bringing physician, student and patient

together at times neither physician nor student selects. Closer supervision should make more such material available.

PUBLICATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY AND TEACHING STAFF OF THE ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE, 1915-1916. APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE DEAN.

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DR. H. C. GORDINIER.

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DR. THOMAS ORDWAY.

"Occupational Injuries Due to Radium." Personal Experience, with Report of Cases. *Transactions of Association of American Physicians,* 1915. *Journal of the American Medical Association,* January 1, 1916. Vol. LXVI.

"Diseases of Occupation and Vocational Hygiene." Chapter on Cancer and Occupation, X-Ray and Radium. Edited by G. M. Kober and W. C. Hanson. P. Blakiston's Sons & Co., 1916. (With E. E. Tyzzer.)

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"Address of the Dean at the Opening of the Session." *Albany Medical Annals,* November, 1915.

"The Teaching of Medicine." *Albany Medical Annals,* December, 1915.

DR ANDREW MACFARLANE.

"Physician, Know Thyself." *Medical Record,* February 19, 1916.

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DR. J. M. MOSHER.

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Dr. C. B. Hawn.
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"The Eye Findings in One Hundred Patients with Pulmonary Tuberculosis." Read before the New York State Medical Society, April, 1915. *New York State Journal of Medicine,* April, 1916.

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Dr. Paul T. Harper.

"Contraction Ring Dystocia." *American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.* Volume 73, No. 1, 1916.

Dr. La Salle Archambault.

"Headache in Organic and Functional Diseases of the Nervous System." *Albany Medical Annals,* June, 1916.

"Address of Welcome to the Alumni Association." *Albany Medical Annals,* July, 1915.

"The Teaching of Neurology." *Albany Medical Annals,* April, 1916.

Dr. Wesley M. Baldwin.

"The Teaching of Anatomy." *Albany Medical Annals,* May 1916.

"Address to the Alumni." *Albany Medical Annals,* September, 1916.

Dr. Charles M. Gruber.

"The Teaching of Physiology." *Albany Medical Annals,* February, 1916.

Dr. Arthur Knudson.

"Chemical Study of Lipins." *Biological Chemistry Bulletin.* (In press.)

"Method of Determination of Cholesterol Esters in Blood." *Journal of Biological Chemistry.* (In press.)

Dr. Ellis Kellert.

"Progress in Pathology and Bacteriology." *Albany Medical Annals,* May, 1916.

"Bender Hygienic Laboratory Report." *Albany Medical Annals,* July, 1916.

Linsly R. Williams.

"Report of the Chairman of the Committee on Public Health." *Albany Medical Annals,* October, 1915.

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C. E. A. Winslow.

"Problems of Public Health Education." *Albany Medical Annals,* October, 1915.

Clinton P. McCord.

"Report of the Health Director of the Albany Public Schools." *Albany Medical Annals,* May, 1916.

Editorial

> He put water into his wine by measure, according as he saw that the strength of the wine would suffer it. At Cyprus he asked me why I put no water into my wine; and I said this was by order of the physicians, who told me I had a large head and a cold stomach, so that I could not get drunk. And he answered that they deceived me; for if I did not learn to put water into my wine in my youth, and wished to do so in my old age, gout and diseases of the stomach would take hold upon me, and I should never be in health; and if I drank pure wine in my old age, I should get drunk every night, and that it was too foul a thing for a brave man to get drunk.
>
> . *Joinville's Chronicle of the Crusade of St. Lewis.*

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The New York Alumni Association.

This active organization, which has been in existence since 1895, held a reunion dinner at Brown's Chop House in New York City on Tuesday evening, February 6, 1917.

The idea of this gathering, after a lapse of several years, presented itself to Dr. Frederic W. Loughran, President of the Association, and found itself justified in the large and enthusiastic attendance. Without any special effort it was found that some seventy alumni responded willingly and cordially, and the events of the evening were marked by great enthusiasm, which speaks well for a greater and more energetic organization in the future. It was particularly gratifying that such a representative meeting should be held characterized by warm expressions of loyalty to the college. The dinner was entirely informal, and only three addresses were made.

Dr. J. Montgomery Mosher represented the Faculty of the College, and spoke interestingly and optimistically of the outlook for the College.

Professor F. Spencer Baldwin, Manager of the New York State Insurance Fund, gave an entertaining and instructive talk on the relation of the physician to industrial insurance.

Dr. Parker Syms reviewed the general topics of the day, in

lighter vein, and Dr. Frederic W. Loughran, President, as Toastmaster, scintillated with no loss of his most genial manner.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President ..... Dr. Walter H. Conley, 1891
First Vice-President ..... Dr. R. W. MacFarland, 1888
Second Vice-President ..... Dr. C. C. Sweet, 1905
Third Vice-President ..... Dr. Frederick Shirk, 1911
Secretary ..... Dr. Frederic A. Williams, 1891
Assistant Secretary ..... Dr. Hugh M. Cox, 1902
Treasurer ..... Dr. Flavius Packer, 1893

The following alumni were present:

Bowman, Dr. J. M.	1891	Markle, Dr. F. G.	1897
Bush, Dr. S. P.	1908	Mosher, Dr. J. M.	1899
Bogardus, Dr. C.	1912	Olstein, Dr. M.	1916
Cahill, Dr. J. J.	1912	O'Meara, Dr. M.	1903
Conley, Dr. Walter H.	1891	Packer, Dr. F.	1893
Cox, Dr. H. M.	1902	Parshall, Dr. K. A.	1899
Cordes, Dr. F. W.	1895	Pigeon, Dr. F. X.	1896
Cotter, Dr. J. H.	1894	Pratt, Dr. H. Z.	1887
Deal, Dr. F. A.	1899	Reece, Dr. H. H.	1905
Dederick, Dr. A. S.	1906	Richards, Dr. G.	1916
Duffy, Dr. F.	1915	Riley, Dr. E. J.	1908
Dwyer, Dr. M. J.	1883	Rosecrans, Dr. W. B.	1901
Furlong, Dr. F. C.	1914	Ryan, Dr. W. J.	1915
Garten, Dr. F.	1908	Salmon, Dr. T. W.	1899
Goodwin, Dr.		Sanford, Dr. W.	1896
Gregory, Dr. M. S.	1898	Schaible, Dr. F. G.	1905
Griswold, Dr. W. C.	1897	Spaulding, Dr. W. C.	1888
Groff, Dr. P. A.	1914	Stellwagen, Dr. F. B.	1894
Goetchius, Dr. H. P.	1895	Sweet, Dr. C. C.	1905
Gabriels, Dr. A. T.	1907	Sweeney, Dr. W.	1915
Hays, Dr. W. E.	1905	Swan, Dr. H. B.	1916
Hendry, Dr. W. E.	1898	Shirk, Dr. F.	1911
Holding, Dr. A. F.	1901	Ten Brink, Dr. M.	1883
Jordy, Dr. G. R.	1914	Thornton, Dr. W. S.	1901
Johnson, Dr. H. C.	1916	Vaughn, Dr. F. E.	1909
Kinloch, Dr. R. E.	1899	Van Keuren, Dr. H. C.	1916
Keeler, Dr. P. H.	1897	Willard, Dr. T. H.	1887
Knowlton, Dr. W. N.	1891	Waldron, Dr. H. A.	1877
Lamb, Dr. R. B.	1891	Waluck, Dr. J.	1914
Loughran, Dr. F. W.	1890	White, Dr. J. W.	1905
MacFarland, Dr. R. F.	1888	Wood, Dr. H. J.	1885
McPillips, Dr. J. A.	1912	Williams, Dr. F. A.	1891
Murphy, Dr. N. A.	1915		

Public Health

Edited by Arthur Sautter, M. D.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, BUREAU OF HEALTH, ALBANY, N. Y.

ABSTRACT OF VITAL STATISTICS, JANUARY, 1917.

COMPILED BY WILLIAM F. FULLGRAFF, REGISTRAR.

Deaths.

Consumption	22
Typhoid fever	1
Scarlet fever	0
Measles	20
Whooping cough	0
Diphtheria and croup	2
Grippe	10
Diarrheal diseases	1
Pneumonia	28
Broncho-pneumonia	9
Bright's disease	14
Apoplexy	14
Cancer	12
Accidents and violence	5
Deaths under one year	18
Deaths over seventy years	47
Death rate	23.75
Death rate less non-residents	20.65

Deaths in Institutions

	Non-Resident.	Resident
Albany Hospital	13	15
Albany Hospital Camp	1	5
Home for the Aged	1	1
Home for the Friendless	0	1
Convent Sacred Heart	1	1
Public places	0	4
St. Margaret's House	0	1
Hospital for Incurables	1	1
Albany County Hospital	3	0
Homeopathic Hospital	2	7
St. Peter's Hospital	3	6
Maternity Hospital	1	24
Totals	26	66

Births	204
Still births	11

BUREAU OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE.

Cases Reported.

Typhoid fever	14
Scarlet fever	2
Diphtheria and croup	12
Chickenpox	77
Measles	108
Whooping-cough	12
Tuberculosis	54
Mumps	2
Septic sore throat	4
Total	285

Number of days quarantine for scarlet fever:
Longest..... 54 Shortest..... 30 Average..... 33 4/9

Number of days quarantine for diphtheria:
Longest..... 37 Shortest..... 16 Average..... 26 5/8

Fumigations:
Houses..... 41 Rooms..... 221
Milk bottles disinfected..... 196

Communicable Diseases in Relation to Schools.

	Reported D.	S.F.	M.	Deaths D.	S.F.	M.
High School	1	1	..	..	..	..
St. Ann's School	1	..	..	..	..	..
Infant's Home	..	..	90	..	..	20

TUBERCULOSIS.

Living cases on record January 1, 1917		658
Cases reported:		
By card	46	
Dead cases by certificate	6	
		52
		710
Dead cases previously reported	16	
Dead cases not previously reported	6	
		22
Living cases on record February 1		688

Total tuberculosis death certificates filed during January, 1917..... 22

Non-resident deaths:	
Albany Hospital Camp	2
Resident deaths	20
Visits to cases of communicable disease:	
Diphtheria	2
Tuberculosis	56
	58
Physicians visited	13
Investigations	2

BENDER LABORATORY REPORT.

Diphtheria.

Initial positive	22
Initial negative	168
Release positive	23
Release negative	72
Suspicious	1
No growth	3
Total	289

Sputum for Tuberculosis.

Positive	19
Negative	92
Total	111

Widals.

Positive	7
Negative	31
Suspicious	7
Unsatisfactory	4
Total	49
Wassermann tests	198

BUREAU OF NUISANCES.

Complaints made	53
Inspections	69
Plumbing	43

Sanitary	26
Reinspections	63
Plumbing	27
Sanitary	36

HEARINGS.

Cases heard before health officer	0

BUREAU OF PLUMBING, DRAINAGE AND VENTILATION.

Inspections	192
Old houses	36
New houses	156
Permits issued	52
Plumbing	45
Building	7
Plans submitted	17
Old buildings	10
New buildings	7
Houses tested	65
Blue or red	1
Peppermint	3
Water test	61
Houses examined	22
Re-examined	54
Valid	16
Without cause	6

DEAD ANIMAL REPORT.

Horses removed	26
Dogs removed	237
Cats removed	340
Total	603

BUREAU OF MARKETS AND MILK.

Public market inspections	25
Market inspections	137
Fish market inspections	17
Packing house inspections	1
Hide house inspections	6
Rendering plant inspections	1
Slaughter house inspections	1
Milk depots inspected	9
Stores inspected	74

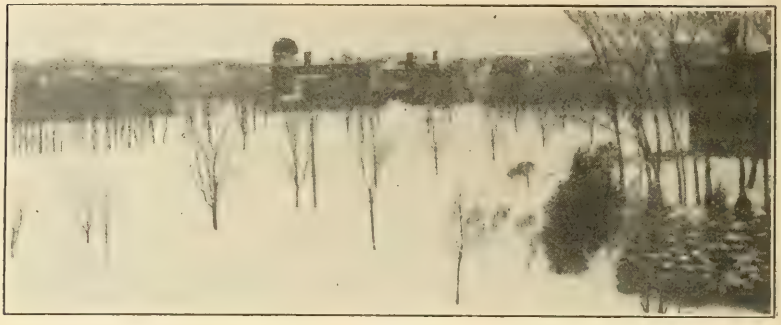
Lactometer readings	136
Temperature readings	136
Fat tests	66
Fat tests, cream	2
Sediment tests	48
Chemical tests	66
Milk cans inspected	280
Complaints investigated	2

Condemned:

21 cans condensed milk.
11 cans sardines.
14 cans tomatoes.
5 cans pork and beans.
6 packages pancake flour.
3 packages rolled oats.
7 packages shredded wheat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cards posted for communicable disease	16
Cards removed	17
Notices served on schools	238
Notices served on stores and factories	14
Postal card returns sent to doctors	25
Postal card returns received from doctors	17
Inspections and reinspections	32
Work certificates issued to children	21
Vaccinations	25
Cases assigned to health physicians	72
Calls made	131
Signs furnished to licensed plumbers	1
Garbage collected from 1st district	160 bbls.
Garbage collected from 2nd district	144 bbls.
Garbage collected from 3rd district	156 bbls.



FROM A HOSPITAL WINDOW

Hospital and College Notes

Edited by Clarence F. Graham, M. D.,

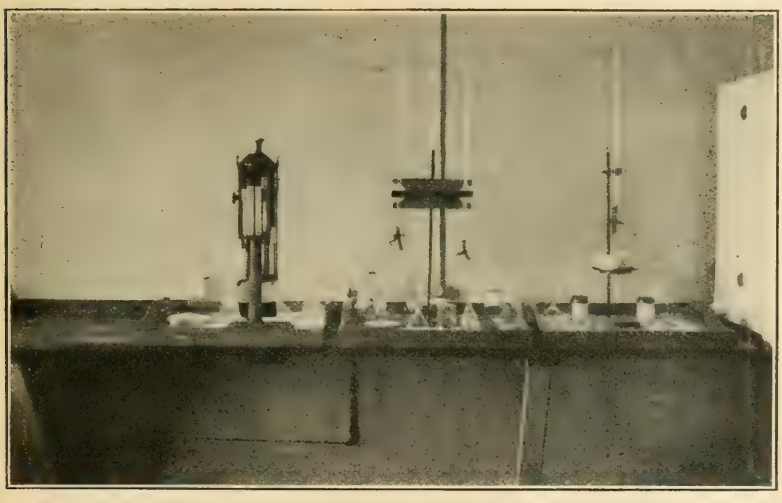
ALBANY HOSPITAL.

The February number of the ANNALS contained a short note concerning the new Clinical Laboratory of the Albany Hospital, with some description of its physical arrangement. The organization of the laboratory and the scope of the work are matters of general interest, and deserve a more complete description.

The laboratory was designed, its construction superintended, and its equipment selected by the medical service of the hospital, in the belief that the department which would make the most use of the laboratory should be responsible for it. Likewise, the direction of the department is in the hands of the medical service. This does not mean that the medical service undertakes to supervise the collection and examination of every specimen taken to the laboratory, but that the service maps out the routine of the laboratory as a measure of necessity. The representative of the medical division serves without title, without pay and without responsibility. His function is to foresee the laboratory wants of the medical staff and meet them. It has devolved upon him to formulate rules for the collection, preservation, delivery and examination of the dozen different types of specimens which form the pabulum of the laboratory; to test various ways of entering the reports in the patients' histories and to apply the most satisfactory; to procure the apparatus for the new procedures which the laboratory has undertaken, and in general to prepare the department for any reasonable demands that may be made upon it. He is in no sense responsible for the quality of the work done by the internes, and exercises no supervision over their examinations. In the Utopian future, this duty may be placed upon a

paid resident physician or assistant pathologist, but at present each interne does his work according to the light that is in him, and is responsible to the visiting staff alone.

The actual working force of the laboratory is the Supervising Laboratory Nurse, who makes the contact between the laboratory and the nursing staff. This position is a new one in laboratory administration, and marks a great advance over anything so far attempted. Too often the clinical laboratory is left to its own devices; a motley collection of specimens in every kind of container is dumped chaotically into it; the internes examine when and how they will, and the reports are delivered or not as chance happens. The condition here is far otherwise. The

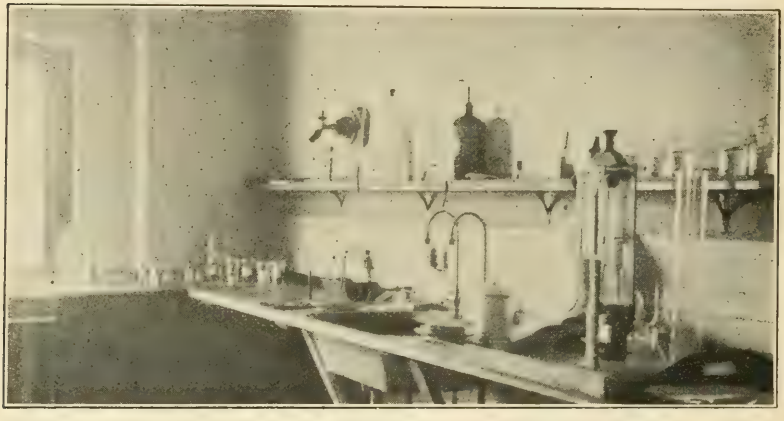


TRAYS WITH SPECIAL OUTFITS

laboratory nurse instructs the ward nurses in the collection and delivery of specimens, knowing the misconceptions to which the nurses are subject and the mistakes they are most prone to make. She takes the course in Clinical Pathology at the Medical College, and in an emergency can herself examine a specimen. She collects the reports of the internes and delivers them to the ward supervisors for entry in the histories; records the specimens sent to the Bender Laboratory and sees to it that the slips are properly filled in; checks out apparatus to the internes; makes up solutions, refills the reagent bottles, inspects the several laboratories daily, and does all the thousand and one things that a laboratory requires for smooth running.

Efficient work has been much facilitated by attention to a few major

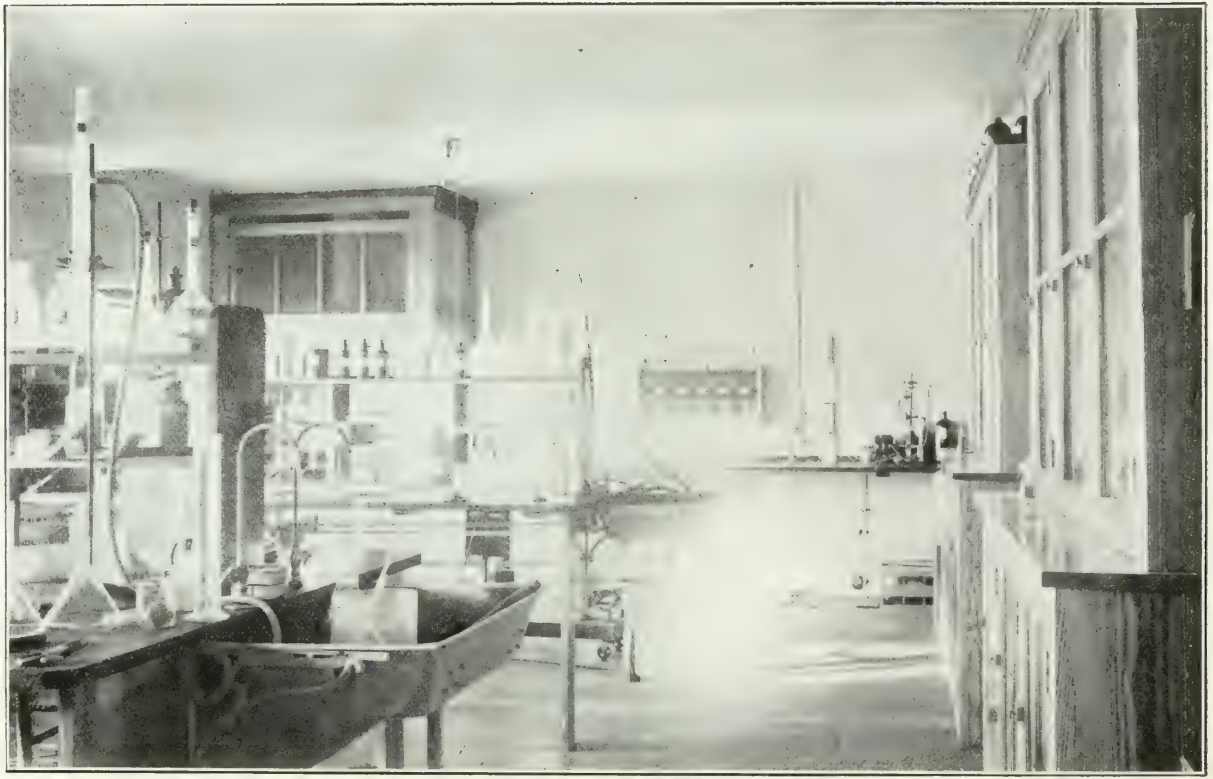
precautions. First—that there shall be no divided responsibility. Each man who receives a piece of apparatus signs a slip or in some other way makes himself responsible for its return. The complete outfits necessary for gastric analysis, chloride determination, sugar determination, and the phenolsulphonephthalein test are made up on separate trays, and checked out from the stock room on request. In the service laboratories, the two internes of the medical and surgical divisions have each a separate section of bench identically arranged and supplied with necessary reagents and apparatus. Each man is responsible for his own place, and the waste by breakage and carelessness under this system is almost nothing. All the laboratories are locked at night to prevent entry by unauthorized persons, theft and waste. Specimen containers are given out to the



LABORATORY FOR ROUTINE CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

wards only on application; twenty-four hour urine bottles are given out only when a slip is presented giving the determination that is desired. Only in this way can the somewhat expensive uniform bottles be kept from rapid dispersion.

The second precaution that makes for efficient work is that good work is made easy. Each man has his own set of bottles, filled regularly, and the place for each bottle is marked on the reagent shelf. Benedict's solution is supplied to each man in a siphon bottle as a time saving device. Each service room has its own centrifuge and microscope. Clean slides and coverslips always stand by each microscope, together with immersion oil and lens paper, and the lenses are cleaned daily. A daylight bulb gives light for each microscope. The laboratories are cleaned daily at 1 P. M., and specimens to be saved can be placed in a pan



CHEMICAL LABORATORY

marked for preservation. Separate receptacles for towels and waste prevent the littering of the floor.

The laboratory has offered the use of its facilities to the State Department of Health, and with the department's apparatus supplementing the hospital's, the equipment is unusually complete. The laboratory now houses the following apparatus: two Kjeldahl digestion racks, Kjeldahl distillation shelf, Van Slyke blood CO_2 apparatus, Van Slyke amino-acid apparatus, Haldane gas analysis apparatus, Fredericia alveolar air apparatus, one-half horsepower vacuum and pressure pump, International Equipment Company No. I centrifuge and No. II shaker, Bramhall-Deane

A DETAIL OF CHEMICAL LABORATORY

steam sterilizer, Leitz dry sterilizer, heating stage, dark field condenser and arc light, large incubator, plate rocker, ruby lamp, printing box, torsion balance, two chemical balances sensitive to one-tenth milligram, Kirchhoff-Bunsen spectroscope with table and optical equipment, Leeds and Northrup potentiometer sensitive to one one hundred thousandth volt, Duboscq colorimeter, two Kober nephelometers, with daylight boxes, and the usual chemical apparatus, with a large reserve of glassware.

An assistant to Dr. Arthur Knudson, Professor of Biological Chemistry of the Medical College and consulting chemist to the hospital, gives half time to the routine chemical work of the hospital laboratories.

REPORT OF THE CLINICAL LABORATORY FOR THE MONTH ENDING JANUARY 31, 1917.

The report of the Clinical Laboratory for the month ending January 31, 1917, is as follows:

Single specimens of urine examined	603
Twenty-four hour specimens of urine examined	41
Stool specimens examined	6
Gastric contents examined	1
Quantitative sugar estimations	13
Phenolsulphonephthalein tests	12

The Chemical Laboratory has made the following examinations during the month:

Blood.

Total nitrogen	0
Non-protein nitrogen	3
Creatinine	3
Urea	4
Uric acid	2
Blood sugar	2
CO_2 combining power	1

Urine.

Uric acid	2

Milk.

Proteins	12
Lactose	12
Fats	10

Gastric Contents.

Total acidity	3
Free acidity	3
Alveolar air CO_2 tension	3
Air of ward CO_2 tension	1

It is recommended that a routine examination of the milk delivered to the hospital be made irregularly at intervals of about two weeks.

The Clinical Laboratory now superintends the delivery of all specimens intended for examination by the Bender Laboratory and the laboratory of the State Department of Health. The following specimens have been delivered to the Bender Laboratory during the month:

Cultures	78
Spinal fluids	8
Sputum	43
Tissues	121
Widals	12
Wassermanns	55

The length of time required for the return of a report from the Bender Laboratory has been greatly reduced by a follow-up system which notifies the laboratory of overdue reports, and the delivery of the reports directly to the Clinical Laboratory practically obviates the former confusion of lost reports.

The State Department of Health has accepted the invitation of the hospital to avail itself of the Clinical Laboratory facilities, and the physiological chemists of the department are now working in the Clinical Laboratory. This involves practically no extra expense to the hospital, as the state furnishes its own supplies and special apparatus, while the hospital has the benefit of expert advice and the use of expensive apparatus otherwise unobtainable.

The hospital has also established useful relations with the State Laboratory in the matter of the isolation of the pneumococcus from sputum.

Dr. F. M. Meader, Director of the Department of Communicable Diseases, is also working in the laboratory upon problems relating to typhoid carriers, and has undertaken the bacteriological examination of the stools and urine from all typhoid patients in the hospital.

Medical News

Edited by Arthur J. Bedell, M. D.

Albany Guild for the Care of the Sick.—Department of Visiting Nursing.—Statistics for January, 1917.—Number of new cases, 181. Classified as follows: Dispensary patients receiving home care, 6; district cases reported by health physicians, 2; charity cases reported by other physicians, 21; moderate income patients, 73; metropolitan patients, 79; old cases still under treatment, 44; total number of cases under nursing care during month, 225. Classification of diseases for the new cases: Medical, 40; surgical, 14; gynecological, 4; obstetrical under professional care, mothers 48, infants 38; eye and ear, 5; skin, 1; throat and nose, 5; dental, 0; infectious diseases in the medical list, 26; surgical list, 0. Disposition: Removed to hospitals, 3; deaths, 12; discharged cured, 115; improved, 35; unimproved, 15; number of patients still remaining under care, 45.

Special Obstetrical Department.—Number of obstetricians in charge of cases, 3; students in attendance, 1; nurses in attendance, 3; patients carried over from last month, 2; new patients during month, 6; patients discharged, 7; visits by head obstetrician, 1; by attending obstetrician, 26; by students, 12; by nurses, 51; total number of visits for this department, 90.

Visits of Guild Nurses (all departments).—Number of visits with nursing treatment, 1,102; for professional supervision of convalescents, 334; total number of visits, 1,436; pay patients, 836; charity patients, 266;

unrecorded patients, 334; cases reported to the Guild by 2 health physicians, and 66 other physicians; graduate nurses 4, certified nurses 2, pupil nurses 5 on duty.

Dispensary Report.—Number of clinics held, 86; new patients, 108; old patients, 455; total number of patients treated during month, 563. Classification of clinics held: Surgical, 9; nose and throat, 7; eye and ear, 17; skin and genito-urinary, 8; medical, 10; prenatal, 3; lung, 7; dental, 0; nervous, 4; stomach, 5; children, 8; gynecological, 18.

To Visit Institutions in the West.—Mr. James C. Farrell left Albany on February 16th for a three months' trip through the South and West. Mr. Farrell was accompanied by his son, Anthony Farrell, and in the party were Dr. L. W. Gorham, Rev. Joseph Scully, of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Joseph W. Sweeney and Prof. A. H. Burdick. The party will have a private car for the entire trip. They will visit Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and other western cities, spending some time in each place.

At the meeting of the faculty of the Albany Medical College, of which Mr. Farrell is a trustee, held on January 14, the itinerary of the trip was planned for Dr. Gorham and Mr. Farrell to visit the leading hospitals and medical schools of the universities en route, to meet the leading physicians and surgeons in charge and to make a general survey of these institutions to aid the faculty on their return to formulate plans for the new college building in connection with the changes now being made in the Albany Medical College and the Albany Hospital.

Medical Society of the County of Albany.—The regular meeting of the Medical Society of the County of Albany was held at the Albany County Court House, February 20, 1917, at 8.30 P. M. Dr. George Blumer, Dean of the Medical Faculty, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., read a paper on "Discussion of the Deleterious Effects of Competitive Athletics."

Medical Society of the County of Schenectady.—The regular meeting of the Medical Society of the County of Schenectady was held in its rooms in the New County Building, Tuesday evening, February 13, 1917, at 8.30 P. M. Scientific program: "Digest of the Compulsory Health Insurance Law," Dr. J. J. O'Brien; "Personal Experience under the Health Insurance Law in Germany," Dr. Hugo Gutman; "Some Phases of the Arguments for and against Compulsory Health Insurance Law;" "Health Insurance from the Public Health Viewpoint," Dr. Arthur Krida.

Medical Society of the County of Monroe.—A special meeting of the Medical Society of the County of Monroe was held at Rochester,

N. Y., Tuesday, January 23, 1917, at 8.30 P. M. Dr. James F. Rooney, Albany, N. Y., spoke on "The Effect of Compulsory Health Insurance upon the Medical Profession as Evidenced by its operation in Germany, Austria and England." Dr. Henry Lyle Winter, Cornwall, N. Y., spoke on "Legislation and Medicine."

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—The next annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York will be held in Utica, N. Y., April 24th, 25th and 26th, 1917.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the American Medical Association will be held in New York City, June 4-8, 1917.

THE CLINICAL CONGRESS OF SURGEONS OF NORTH AMERICA.—The Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America will hold its next meeting in New York City during the week of October 22, 1917. The headquarters of the Congress will be at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

SARATOGA SPRINGS MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular meeting of the Saratoga Springs Medical Society was held at the Elks Club, February 23, 1917, at 8 P. M. Scientific program: "Clinical Pathology of Gastric Carcinoma," Dr. C. R. Comstock; "Availability of the Cure at Saratoga Springs to those not afflcted with Disease," Dr. J. F. Humphrey.

NATIONAL LEPROSARIUM BILL PASSES SENATE.—The bill providing for a national hospital for lepers simultaneously introduced in the House and Senate passed the House May 15, 1916. It appropriated $250,000 for a national home for lepers, either on a site acquired by purchase or on any abandoned government reservation suitable for the purpose, the hospital to be under the regulation of the surgeon-general of the United States Public Health Service and to be for the care and treatment of any person afflicted with leprosy who presents himself voluntarily or for any who may be apprehended under the United States Quarantine Acts or for anyone consigned to the home by the proper health authorities of any state. January 25th, the bill was called up on the calendar in the Senate. As passed by the House, the bill provided an addition to the pay of any medical officers detailed for service in the leper hospital of one-half of their regular pay; in the Senate bill the additional pay was one-quarter. Senator Ransdell of Louisiana, chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine in order to expedite the passage of the bill, moved to substitute the passage of the House bill for the Senate bill and secured its passage by unanimous consent.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OPPOSES COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE.—The New York State Chamber of Commerce has put itself on record as

opposed to the Mills bill for compulsory health insurance which was introduced into the Senate January 15th. The committee held that the expenses of sickness, allowance of medical attendance should be borne by the employer and employee, in equitable proportions and the state should pay only the expense of supervision. The chamber, however, favored a creation of a commission by the legislature which should ascertain whether employees are receiving a living wage and investigate the conditions under which they live.

Wellington Law in Effect.—The Wellington law which went into effect February 1st, provides that children must remain in school until they are fifteen years of age or if they wish to go to work before reaching that age, that they must be graduates of elementary schools. Under this law the State Industrial Commission supervises the issuing of permits to children by health officers. The 50,000 children to whom permits to work have been issued during the past year are not affected by this law. It affects only the children who will seek permits from now on.

Albany Medical College.—A course of lectures, demonstrations and practical laboratory and field work will be given during the second semester of the Albany Medical College on Monday and Wednesday afternoons at two o'clock and Saturday mornings at nine o'clock at the Bender Laboratory, Albany. This course is open to physicians and health officers and meets the requirements prescribed July 6, 1915, by the Public Health Council, providing that health officers shall complete a course of at least six weeks, including practical laboratory and field work with lectures and reading, at an educational institution, with examinations and certificates. Subjects and dates of the course are as follows: Opening of the Course and Introductory Lecture, February 3rd; Sanitary Analysis of Air, Soil, Water, Sewage, Milk and Food Stuffs; Sterilization and Disinfection; Garbage Disposal, Nuisances, Plumbing, February 5th and March 19th; Specific Bacterial Diagnosis of Disease and Detection of Carriers, March 21st and April 2nd; Preventive and Curative Measures of Practical Value in Public Health; Infection and Immunity; Vaccine and Serum Therapy, April 4th and 21st; The Exanthemata; Control of Epidemics; Vital Statistics, April 23rd and 25th; Practical Field Work, April 30th and May 30th.

The British Journal of Ophthalmology.—*The British Journal of Ophthalmology* comes into existence through the union of three well known periodicals, *The Reports of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, The Ophthalmic Review* and *The Ophthalmoscope*. This amalgamation is of considerable importance to all ophthalmologists for the three journals have for many years been considered the important ones in British Ophthalmic Literature.

PERSONAL.—Dr. CHARLES C. SWEET (A. M. C. '05), Petersburg, has accepted a provisional appointment for three months as chief physician at Ossining.

—Dr. JAMES H. YORK (A. M. C. '09), has removed to 1031 State St., Schenectady.

—Dr. LEWIS J. SMITH (A. M. C. '14), is connected with the Matteawan State Hospital, Beacon, N. Y.

MARRIED.—Dr. JAMES H. YORK (A. M. C. '09), Schenectady, N. Y., and Miss Katherine Eayres of Pittsford, Vt., were married recently.

—Dr. LEWIS J. SMITH (A. M. C. '14), and Miss Helen A. Little of Westfield, Mass., were married on February 6, 1917.

—Dr. WILLIAM P. SWEENEY (A. M. C. '15), sailed on February 22d, on the steamship Andania, from New York for France, where he will join the Harvard unit of the base military hospital.

DIED.—Dr. PETER S. WEIDMAN (A. M. C. '55), of Edwardsville, Ill., died at the Jacksonville Illinois State Hospital, January 21st, aged ninety-one years.

—Dr. DUNCAN S. ALLEN (A. M. C. '65), Seneca, N. Y., died December 23, 1916.

Current Medical Literature

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS

Diseases of the Nose and Throat. By ALGERNON COOLIDGE, A. B., M. D., Professor of Laryngology in the Harvard Medical School; Laryngologist in the Massachusetts General Hospital. Illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1915.

The well known author of this little book has presented all the important facts in the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of the upper air tract in a form that is of particular value to students. Only the established and authenticated theories have been mentioned, and unproved statements and superfluous methods of treatment avoided.

A small book of this kind, as the author states, is not intended to take the place of a larger reference work, but is useful as it gives the different subjects in their proper perspective.

In the opinion of the reviewer, it is one of the best of the smaller books on diseases of the nose and throat. C. F. T.

Cancer of the Stomach. A Clinical Study of 921 Operatively and Pathologically Demonstrated Cases, by FRANK SMITHIES, M. D., Gastroenterologist to Augustana Hospital, Chicago. With a Chapter on the Surgical Treatment of Gastric Cancer, by ALBERT J. OCHSNER, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Illinois. Octavo of 522 pages with 106 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1916. Cloth, $5.50 net; half morocco, $7 net.

In this volume the author presents the result of a careful study of 921 operatively and pathologically demonstrated instances of gastric cancer. The volume is composed of twelve chapters which consider in detail the different important phases of the subject. The general distribution and etiology are exhaustively presented, together with many of the latest cancer statistics. Many interesting facts are stated, but the chief emphasis in etiology appears to be laid upon gastric ulcer. The morbid anatomy is quite exhaustively treated but nothing new of importance is added. The symptomatology, physical abnormalities and examination of gastro-intestinal function are all carefully considered. Much deserved emphasis is laid upon the importance of a thorough and painstaking physical examination. All the important chemical and biological tests are described with a fairly accurate estimate as to their relative importance. The roentgen examination in gastric cancer is an excellent chapter which is profusely illustrated with characteristic radiographs. The great importance of properly made radiographs is now generally recognized and the author emphasizes its value in diagnosis. The blood in gastric cancer is of more or less interest, but aside from the anemia is of no great importance or significance. A chapter is devoted to the significance of gastric ulcer with respect to gastric cancer, which has come to be a generally recognized association. Gastric cancer in the young is a chapter of interest because of its rarity. The differential diagnosis is made the subject of a chapter and appropriate emphasis is laid upon the conditions which may be mistaken for gastric cancer. Dr. Ochsner has contributed an excellent chapter on the surgical treatment of gastric cancer, in which the essential features of operative management are outlined and discussed. The volume closes with a chapter on the non-surgical treatment, which is of importance as so many cases have to be considered from this standpoint.

The volume contains 522 pages of subject matter, including an excellent index. The illustrations, 106 in number, are well chosen and splendidly executed, and add materially to the value of the work. Devoted to a subject which has received so much attention for so long a time but little that is new could be expected, but the chief value of this work is that it presents a most excellent epitome of the subject, illustrated by and based largely upon the author's own personal experiences, which makes it much more valuable than many of the monographs which have

been devoted to this subject and which represent but little more than a compilation. For physicians and surgeons this work has especial interest and value and it can be cordially recommended to the profession.

A. W. E.

International Clinics. A Quarterly of Illustrated Clinical Lectures and Especially Prepared Original Articles on Treatment, Medicine, Surgery, etc., by leading members of the Medical Profession throughout the World. Edited by HENRY W. CATTELL, A. M., M. D. Philadelphia. Volume IV. Twenty-fifth series, 1915. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and London.

This volume completes the twenty-fifth year of the International Clinics and the editors may well feel justly proud of the one hundred volumes, showing over a thousand different contributors and taking up three times the shelf space of Dr. Eliot's Harvard classics. Dr. Cattell contributes an interesting article, sketching the history of the publication during the last quarter of a century.

Prof. William Osler has written a short sketch for this anniversary number entitled "The coming of age of internal medicine in America," really a historical outline of medical education in this country and the great European influences affecting its development.

"Auto-intoxication" by Dr. James J. Walsh, M. D., is a most readable contribution written in his most charming style. Every employed woman, especially school teachers would be the better for perusing the article. His idea is that faulty habits of under-feeding are responsible for many of the cases diagnosed by the title of his communication.

Admirers of Dr. Geo. W. Crile will enjoy a lengthy article on the work of this great surgeon at the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland.

H. D. C.

Gynecology. By WILLIAM P. GRAVES, A. B., M. D., F. A. C. S., Professor of Gynecology at Harvard Medical School; Surgeon-in-Chief to the Free Hospital for Women, Brookline; Consulting Physician to the Boston Lying-In Hospital. Octavo; 770 pages with 303 half-tone and pen drawings by the author, and 122 microscopic drawings by Margaret Concree and Ruth Heustis with 66 of the illustrations in colors. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1916. Price, $7 net.

This large work covers in a thorough and comprehensive manner the subject of gynecology.

The book is designed to meet the requirements of both a text-book and a reference work on diseases of women. The author has apparently been successful in meeting these requirements, and has divided his work into three distinct parts:

Part I as stated in the preface, deals with the physiology of the pelvic organs and with the relationship of gynecology to the general organism. All the important points in this connection are arranged in accordance with the latest advances in this work, and should prove of value to the medical student, the general practitioner, and the gynecologist.

Part II is arranged for the medical student, and consists of a presentation and description of the many diseases which are essentially gynecologic, and with which the student should become familiar during his course in medical school.

Part III is concerned in the consideration of the technic of gynecologic surgery, and is of value and special interest to the gynecologist. Only the more important operations are given attention, and the illustrations which are numerous are of great value to one studying the operative procedures.

The book is well arranged, has excellent illustrations, and is complete. It is to be highly recommended as a text-book and reference work on diseases of women. T. L.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

Edited by Ellis Kellert, M. D.

The Application of the Typhoidin Test in a Group of Nurses and Physicians.

F. P. Gay and A. R. Lamb. *The Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine, Vol. 2, No. 4, page 217.*

Gay and Force previously described a skin reaction for typhoid fever. It consisted in the application of a killed, concentrated glycerine broth culture of bacillus typhosus to the abraded surface of the arm. When positive, a large areola appeared around the abraded surface after twenty-four hours. The authors find that seventy-five per cent of individuals recovered from typhoid gave a positive reaction, two cases having had typhoid twenty-two years previous. Seventy-five to forty per cent of those vaccinated against typhoid also reacted positively. Fourteen per cent of presumably normal individuals gave a positive reaction. With the idea that certain of these normals might be carriers further examination was made in two cases, but typhoid bacilli could not be isolated from the urine or stools. In these two cases the Widal reaction was negative. The authors concluded that the absence of a positive typhoidin reaction is an indication for revaccination.

Studies of the Tissue Reactions to various Products of the Tubercle Bacillus.

P. F. Morse and Ethel Stott. *The Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine, Vol. II, No.* 3, *page* 159.

The object of the investigation was to study the tissue reactions following the injection of the waxy capsular material of tubercle bacilli. A yellow wax-like substance was extracted from tubercle bacilli grown on glycerine bouillon. Rats and rabbits were injected subcutaneously, intraperitoneally and intravenously with the ether extract of the bacilli, but no characteristic lesions were produced.

The wax was injected in the same manner as the extract. About the subcutaneous injections there were found lumpy masses of avascular epithelioid granulation tissue containing giant cells and having centres that were purulent or solid, but never caseous.

Two weeks after peritoneal inoculation, numerous small white spots like tubercles were found and consisted of epithelioid whirls without blood vessels. The wax mixed with olive oil introduced into a rabbit's lung produced after four weeks typical avascular epithelioid whirls without caseation and surrounded by fibrous tissue. Giant cells were numerous, some of which contained wax. None of the animals were cachectic.

The authors conclude that the tubercle bacillus produces its characteristic lesion because of the waxy substance which acts as a peculiar type of foreign body. KIERNAN.

A Study of some Diagnostic Reactions for Malignant Tumors.

A. F. Coca. *Journal of Cancer Research, Vol. II, No.* 1, *page* 61, *January,* 1917.

The work was carried on under the auspices of the Huntington Fund for Cancer Research.

Earlier work showed that the specific immunity existing against the inoculation of homogenic transplantable tumors was due to the influence of cytotoxic antibodies which, however, had never been demonstrated. The first test investigated was the Freund-Kaminer reaction in which isolated cells of carcinoma are dissolved by the serum of non-cancerous individuals, whereas this effect does not take place with the sera of cancer patients. Coca found that the cytolytic action of normal serum depended upon uncontrollable factors and the test therefore had no practical value.

Experiments with the complement-fixation test of von Dungern were carried out, but no results of diagnostic significance obtained. It is thought that the positive results previously obtained were due to accident and in part to summation effect. E. K.

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